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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

**DEPT OF STATE review(s) completed.** 

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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Indonesia: Anti-Communist elements in Dja-karta appear worried by Sukarno's recent actions.

The US Embassy notes that a number of anti-PKI moderates who had previously expressed optimism over the course of events in Indonesia appear discouraged following the President's assertion of determination and authority in his speech on 10 November. Sukarno has also moved to regain full control over Indonesia's information media. The army relinquished control of the Indonesian radio yesterday, and the anti-PKI press, in conformity with new press regulations, has toned down its attacks on the extreme left and particularly on Foreign Minister Subandrio.

Subandrio himself appears to be displaying new confidence, and one of his subordinates has told the US Embassy that his position is secure and that Indonesia's foreign policy will not change. Subandrio claimed yesterday that trade with Communist China had been restored to normal and that Indonesia would take an active part! in the struggle against neoimperialism.

Defense Minister Nasution met formally with
Sukarno on Thursday for the first time since the
abortive coup. Nasution said that he and the Pres-
ident had discussed the "question of unanimity of
leadership" between the armed forces and the pres-
idency, but was evasive as to details.

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The army is continuing its actions against the PKI. It announced yesterday that it had foiled a planned Communist uprising in Borneo, but gave no details. In Djakarta, the military commander stated Thursday that his orders issued as war administrator would remain in effect despite Sukarno's lifting of martial law on Wednesday.

In Makassar, Celebes, some 90 percent of Chinese-owned shops were sacked on Wednesday by mobs that were probably as much motivated by racial animosity as by political considerations. Elsewhere on Celebes and in Central Java the army is continuing to round up PKI adherents. The army still publicly claims that PKI leader Aidit is trapped in Central Java.

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Rhodesia-UK: Rhodesia remains calm following Prime Minister Smith's declaration of independence.

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The US consul general in Salisbury, who is being withdrawn, reports that there is no evidence of white or African unrest in any part of Rhodesia. Security forces are taking every precaution.

The Rhodesian Government announced the imposition of stringent restrictions on the outflow of capital and institution of price controls to prepare for the belt-tightening which may accompany sanctions. Censorship of information media is being strictly enforced.

Rhodesian African nationalist organizations, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), have called on the UK to intervene militarily. ZANU, the smaller of the two, has announced formation of a provisional government at its leaders' place of detention in Rhodesia, and ZAPU may try to form its own government in Zambia. Unless the two groups are willing to form a common front, however, they are unlikely to receive much support from other African nations.

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The UK has invoked an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council,

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tary Stewart yesterday called on the members to refuse recognition or aid to the rebel regime. Earlier

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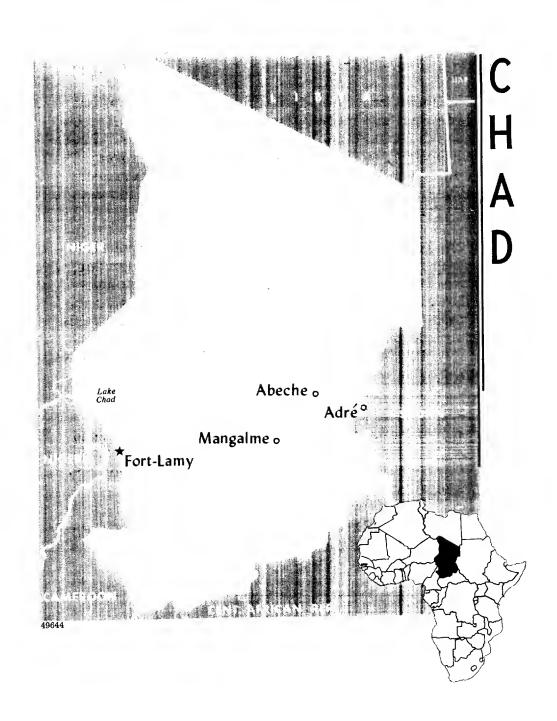
the General Assembly overwhelmingly approved a resolution calling on the UK to end the rebellion by any means necessary, with only South Africa and Portugal dissenting.

African reaction has been predictably vocal but unorganized, and most African governments will probably await the outcome of UN and UK measures. President Kenyatta, who does not favor the use of force, has called for East African leaders to meet with Zambia's President Kaunda on 15 November and decide on a course of action.

(In Zambia, Kaunda has declared a state of emergency and deployed troops along his southern border, alleging a major buildup of Rhodesian troops across the border. He may hope this will appease domestic militants who are pressing for action against Rhodesia which could provoke crippling economic retaliation from the Rhodesians.)

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Chad: [The moderate regime of President Tombal-baye is facing mounting security problems.]

Approximately 100-200 lightly armed Chadian dissidents entered Chad from the Sudan on the night of 8 November and attacked a subprefecture at Adré. After killing two National Guardsmen the dissidents withdrew to the Sudan, leaving behind tracts inciting the population to revolt. There is evidence that a similar attack was planned on Abeche in east-central Chad.

(There appears to be no direct connection between the incident at Adré and the localized but relatively large-scale defiance of authority last week by nomadic Muslim tribesmen at Mangalme. However, the dissidents from the Sudan who are also Muslim may be exploiting the earlier incident.)

Chad's small security forces were weakened by the departure of French military personnel last winter. Although the government has apparently succeeded in quieting the Mangalme disturbances for the present, it would probably be unable to handle either a major uprising or simultaneous, scattered incidents.

President Tombalbaye, who represents the negroid, Christian-animist tribes which dominate the government, has long viewed Chad's Muslim elements as a threat to his regime. He may use the latest incidents as an excuse to purge some of the few Muslim leaders remaining in the government.

United Nations: The outcome of the General Assembly's consideration of the Chinese representation issue, which may come to a vote early next week, remains uncertain.

The sponsors of a resolution to seat Peking have still not agreed on a text, apparently because some of them are still trying to get Peking's consent to a resolution which fails to call explicity for the exclusion of Taiwan. Such a "softer" resolution might get a simple majority.

Assembly President Fanfani has as yet been unwilling to commit himself in advance to rule in favor of the continued applicability of the 1961 "important question" ruling which holds that a two-thirds majority is required to seat Peking.

Communist China's sponsors may themselves introduce a resolution designed to overturn the important question ruling. They may also be trying to develop an approach designed to throw the whole issue into the credentials committee.

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Warsaw Pact: A Communist official has again referred to the existence of some form of Warsaw Pact nuclear arrangement.

The East German foreign minister, Otto Winzer, stated on 10 November in Potsdam that "the rockets and nuclear weapons under the control of the Combined Supreme Command of the Warsaw Pact states serve only the defense against the aggressive plans and demands of West Germany." The remark was contained in a speech against NATO nuclear-sharing arrangements.

The only previous reference to this subject came at a Kremlin reception on 14 May when Warsaw Pact commander Soviet Marshal Grechko mentioned the "joint nuclear forces of the Warsaw Pact." This was changed to "joint armed forces" in the Soviet press account of the reception.

Neither statement makes clear precisely what these nuclear forces might be or how they are controlled by the Warsaw Pact Combined Supreme Command. East European forces are equipped with tactical nuclear weapons delivery systems, and East European commanders evidently expect to receive nuclear warheads from the Soviets in the event of war. It is highly unlikely they would receive such warheads in peacetime.

# NOTES

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UK-NATO-Disarmament: Britain's minister of disarmament, Lord Chalfont, has reiterated his personal view that proposals for a NATO nuclear fleet should be dropped if a nonproliferation agreement with the Soviets could thereby be won. Chalfont probably will accompany Foreign Secretary Stewart to Moscow later this month. The British are likely to press for evidence of serious Soviet interest in a nonproliferation agreement which they can convey to the US before West German Chancellor Erhard visits Washington.

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Dominican Republic: President Garcia Godoy is taking advantage of the relative quiet in Santo Domingo to begin talks with political leaders in preparation for the elections expected in early June. Most have promised to cooperate with the government, although one minor party has demanded "indemnity" for damages suffered during the revolution--which the US Embassy describes as a thinly yeiled statement of its price for cooperation. Juan Bosch so far has refused to meet with Garcia Godoy, but a representative of his party has said it will "continue" to observe the political truce.

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